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American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1837.

We are highly gratified to find by the advertisement of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore, that at a late meeting it was unanimously resolved, that a *cattle show and fair* be held at the Town of Easton, E. S. Maryland, in the month of November, 1838, at which it is contemplated to offer premiums for the different varieties of crops, stock, implements and domestic manufactures. The notice to which we have alluded, will be found in another column, and we can truly say, we have complied with the request to insert it with feelings of pleasure, which we but seldom indulge in. It is to us the harbinger of better days to the agriculturists of Maryland, and we sincerely hope that the spirit which prompted the adoption of the resolution may find a generous and hearty response in the bosom of every man engaged in the business of husbandry, not only on our Eastern peninsula, but throughout our state and country.

Of the utility and beneficial influence of such exhibitions we have never had any doubt; they serve to give birth to wholesome ambition and a generous spirit of rivalry, alike serviceable to proprietors and beasts. We are aware that there are many farmers on the eastern shore who have for years paid great attention to the improvement of their stock, but there are also a numerous class who have been content to plod on in the good old way of ancient days—to the latter these shows will be especially serviceable, for the fine display of animals of all kinds, which will be periodically made, will inspire them with the laudable feeling of emulation—that once implanted in their breasts, improvement must follow; for what man, possessing the proper pride of one, could sit still and see his neighbor engaged in exertions which tend to elevate his standing in society, and better his fortune without being roused to action? All

that is wanting to place the spirit of agricultural improvement on a solid basis, is example—intelligent and successful example, and that we sincerely hope and believe is about to be speedily realized.

A friend in Delaware, who, a few years since, with a public spirit worthy of the gallant little state in which he lives, purchased several Durham Cattle, with a view of improving his own stock, and of affording an opportunity to others to do the same with theirs, writes us thus, under date of the 24th of June:

"My faith in the stock still remains unshaken, although I have met with but little encouragement; the demand, however, I find to gradually increase as they prove their superior qualities.

"Some of my young cows are coming out very fine, several of them giving from 25 to 30 qts. daily."

On the subject of the crops, he says—

"Our wheat crop in this county [New Castle] has improved astonishingly: the corn, oats and grass, never were finer; but in the lower part of this state, there will be another failure of wheat. *They must get to the silk.*"

It is certainly a most wise conclusion to which our friend and correspondent has arrived; for surely if the wheat growers should be compelled to abandon its culture, there is nothing within the whole range of agricultural employment, to which they could resort that is so well calculated to reward their labor so generously as the silk culture. The soil and climate of Delaware, as well as those of the states of New-Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and indeed, nearly all the South and Western States, are particularly adapted to the growing of the mulberry and feeding of the worms.

THE CROPS.

In almost every quarter whence we have information, we are gratified to learn that the prospect for good crops are excellent. The wheat and rye fields with few exceptions have passed the ordeals of freezing out, and the fly, have headed with every appearance of making largely above average crops. Oats, though in many instances low for the period of the season, look healthy and give assurance of heavy yields. Corn, except where planted in low grounds, bid fair to crown

the husbandman with a plentiful harvest. Indeed, so far as we can judge, from the intelligence we receive in all directions, there have not been as much oats and corn sown and planted for many years; it is therefore, fair to conclude, from the lights before us, that there will be more of each of these grains raised than have been for twenty years, unless the season should turn out more unpropitious than we have any reason to anticipate.

A writer in the Charleston Mercury, who signs himself "An Orangeburg planter," states that the crops the present season is four weeks more backward than for the last five years, and particularly the cotton crops. He concludes from present appearance, that let the remainder of the season be ever so good, that not more than two-thirds of a crop can be made. The corn crop, however, bids fair for "a great harvest."

SEWING SILK IN VIRGINIA.

We copy the following paragraph from the Richmond Enquirer, with feelings of unmixed pleasure, because it gives us the assurance that a spirit is abroad in that ancient and venerated commonwealth, that will ere long produce a result as honorable to her, as it will be productive of national good. With a climate and soil such as Virginia is blessed withal, we see no reason why, in ten years, if enterprise and industry shall be preserved in keeping with her natural advantages, that her imports of silk shall not amount to as much as any other staple product now raised by her. It is a fact which cannot be too strongly impressed upon her people, that in the culture of silk the services of her slave children, as the gatherers of the mulberry foliage, will be just as valuable, if not more so, than that of able bodied hands.

We are pleased to find such men as Judge Fields engaged in giving eclat to the labors of his fair country women, as the countenance of such men, in new enterprises, impart to them a strength, vigor, and freshness, which cannot fail to ensure their ultimate success; and while we say this much, we would do discredit to our own sense of the value of Mrs. Shackleford's labors, were we not to declare, that, in our estimation, she deserves to be ranked with those mothers whose fame

forms the brightest niche in the history of Rome in her best days.

The experiment!—Another resource opening!

We have been favored by Judge Field of the General Court, with some beautiful specimens of sewing silk, which have been fabricated by Mrs. Shunkford, of Culpeper county. The raw silk was raised, spun into thread, and dyed with a variety of colours, by herself, and her own laborers, without the assistance of any foreign artist. The manufactured silk sells for \$11 a pound—and we are happy to understand, that she is enlarging the extent of her operations, by building cocooneeries, planting the Italian and Chinese mulberries, &c. &c. We honor this enterprizing spirit. We thank Mrs. S. for the example she is setting to the matrons of Virginia.

WORK FOR JULY.

We take up our pen to point to the appropriate labors of this month, the present, with far different feelings than those that filled our breast the last year. Then the prospects of the agriculturist were gloomy and foreboding—now on every side—in every direction—in every department of husbandry, hopes bright and cheering dawn upon the tillers of the earth, and beckon them to be thankful to the Great Author of all blessings for the bounties he has been pleased to vouchsafe—for the fruitfulness it has been His good pleasure to shower upon the earth. If we look through the entire range of agricultural products, in each and all, we behold the same indications of plentiful harvests. Surely then, the aspirations of gratitude should be poured out with overflowing hearts; and while we should be prodigal in our praises to the Source of such blessings, let us remember that among the evidences of a rightful state of feelings, there are none more pleasing than those which owe their derivation to love and charity—those two chief ingredients in the composition of human goodness. If then we would desire a continuance of present and prospective enjoyments, we must temper all our conduct so as to deserve it, and improve those resources placed in our hands for the proper development and increase of their several capacities of production. There is no land whatever may have been its former treatment, how much it may have been reduced, but may be restored to fertility by judicious and systematic treatment, and while interest and duty both conspire to induce us to avail ourselves of the means in our power to produce so desirable a result, the responsibility we owe to society to set an example worthy of being followed, should be imperative, and as a law with us. With these remarks, which appeared to us called for by the occasion, we shall proceed to desig-

nate the labors necessary to be performed this month.

ON THE FARM:

Corn—Let your corn be kept constantly free from weeds, and the earth so stirred about the plants, as to be always in a state not only to admit their free and unrestricted growth, but to attract and absorb whatever dews may fall, or moisture existing in the atmosphere. However good soils may be, however congenial to the growth of this particular grain, exact and cleanly cultivation is indispensably necessary to its successful culture—you may rest assured, that it is just as essential as manure itself. In the working of the corn we are not the advocate of that plan which would raise a mound or hill around the plants—on the contrary we believe that they will grow faster, and yield more, where no hill whatever is raised. Nor are we the advocate of frequent ploughings: we believe that more than two ploughings should never be given to the corn crop,—that one at the proper time is enough—and that whether one or two, they should be at the incipient period of the growth of the plant. All ploughings after the lateral roots have pushed out to any considerable distance, serve only to cut and lacerate those roots, and deprive the stalk and its fruit of its wonted supplies of nourishment, and not unfrequently produce that much dreaded *firing*, as the planters term it, which so despoils the crop of its rightful fruitfulness. After the corn has reached two feet in height, the cultivator, harrow and hoe, should alone be used. By the judicious use of these implements, all the good to be effected by proper culture, may be secured, without hazarding the fruitfulness of the crop by cutting off the sources of feeding, and thereby diminishing the chances of abundant production.

Potatoes—Though it is *late* to put in your fall crop, by proper preparation of the soil, manuring and after treatment, a saving crop may yet be realized; those who have their potatoes already up, must keep them clean and the earth in that condition which offers no impediment to healthful vegetation—taking care at all times to keep a small *furrow*, flat at the top, around the vines, to act in the two-fold capacity of a recipient of rain and moisture, and to afford room wherein the bulbs may grow without difficulty.

The Harvest—Already, farther south, this interesting labor has been begun, and we trust and believe, under auspices the most promising. With us, in ten days, or two or three weeks, wheat, rye and oats will be ready for a similar operation,

and it may not be amiss to remind the farmer, that should *rust* or *blight* fall upon the stems of either wheat or rye,—and from the present state of the weather there is danger to be apprehended—both grains should be cut, though the kernels may still be in milk; for no possible nourishment can be expected to be drawn from the stalks of grain after their juices have been indurated by such agency.

This too is the month for the cutting and curing of hay, and upon this subject we propose to have a word. It is this—the sooner the grass is put into cocks, the better, as it is less exposed to the injurious effects of the vicissitudes of weather in that form than when in swath, and cures into hay to much greater advantage, retaining a much larger amount of nutritive matter, than when dried in the old way. In storing it, the judicious farmer will not fail to sprinkle a small portion of salt over each layer of hay, because in so doing, he will greatly add to its quality, and render it the more grateful to his stock.

Turnips—Those who desire large crops of turnips, with a view of feeding stock, should put them in as early after the 15th of this month as possible. The sowing of those intended for the table may be delayed a week or two,—indeed any time during the month will answer; but we admonish all against delaying sowing their seed until, as the old custom would have it, the 20th of August. Every prudent man should allow himself time to meet all contingencies that may occur.

Buckwheat—This grain may be put in any time between this and the 10th of the month, with a certainty of its maturing; but the sooner the labor is performed the better,—and surely no one who likes to see his family enjoying a good winter's breakfast—surely no husband or father, whose happiness is identified with that of his wife and children, will omit to secure a full supply of the material of those delectable cakes, which give so exquisite a zest to the breakfast table. But we will have a word as to the straw; for while it is our first object to secure comfort to the domestic circle of the homestead, it is our desire not to forget the inmates of the barn-yard. Therefore, let us admonish you to get your grain out early—as early as possible after your buckwheat is harvested, and carefully put away your straw to be fed to your milch-cows as hay.

As we have said before, we will here repeat it—it is just as valuable as so much timothy or clover for them. Custom, hitherto, with most farmers, has consigned it to the dung-heaps or cow-yard, as a

thing only fit to be trampled under feet; but enlightened economy would allot it a much higher destiny. When cured with care, and kept from the weather, it makes as good and wholesome provender, as ever went into the manger of cattle.

Millet.—Up to the 15th of this month, this grain may be sown. In six weeks from the day of its being put into the earth, if sown on good warm, light soil, it will be fit for cutting for hay. As a cleanser of grounds intended for *timothy*, there is nothing superior to it. As soon as the millet is off, the stubble should be well harrowed, the timothy seed sown, a light harrow passed over it, and then the ground should be rolled.

Cabbages.—Those who would desire to keep their cows well to their milk through the winter, should put in at least one or two acres of this productive vegetable—in good ground they will yield 40 tons to the acre, and we need not say, that that quantity of green food in mid-winter would be most acceptable to your milch cows, and tend greatly to increase the quantity of milk and butter yielded by them.

ROT IN COTTON.

We copied into our paper of the 23d ult., a short paragraph from the *Southern Times*, containing the plan recommended by Dr. *Harden*, to prevent the rot in cotton. This publication falling under the notice of a venerable citizen of Philadelphia, he took the trouble to copy from the files of the *Aurora*, a communication which he wrote and had published in that paper many years ago. In forwarding us this communication, the writer observes :

"The reading in your paper of May 23d, some observations on the "Rot," that cotton is subject to, after blooming, recalls to my memory an article I had published on that subject, and as it appeared at the time of its publication over the signature of "A Manufacturer," it may have been overlooked by those immediately connected with agriculture. Perhaps experiment has already determined the question, and proved that the remedies suggested in the *Aurora*, have no control over the disease in Cotton. The article has been copied from the *Aurora* for your inspection, and to be employed as you think most useful."

We are very sensibly impressed with the obligation of gratitude which the attention of our correspondent has placed us under, and deeming that the best employment we can make of his communication is, to lay it before our readers, we have done so in this number, and respectfully bespeak for it an attentive perusal. Knowing the disinterested

source whence it emanated, and duly appreciating the philanthropic motives which dictated it, we value it the more, and feel certain that it will be met in the same spirit among the cotton growers of the south.

[Copied for the Farmer & Gardener, from the Aurora of October 28, 1818.]

Mr. Duane.—In your paper of the 23d inst., is a letter from *George M. Troup*, describing the disease in the cotton plant, called the *Rot*, with an account of its rapid and mischievous effects, on this important article of our agriculture.

Mr. *Troup*, entertaining the hope, that a change of seed may produce some favourable results, has with promptitude taken measures to ascertain this by experiment; besides the object it has in view, it gives a chance of improving the staple or furnishing a plant possessing properties superior to that now in use; Mr. *Troup* merits the gratitude of his fellow-citizens for these efforts to correct an evil of great magnitude.

The cultivation of cotton, though it has made great progress, is still very recent in our country; and there must remain many improvements in the manner of cultivating unknown to us, besides much knowledge yet to be acquired. The plough and horse-hoe will be made to perform three-fourths of the labor, now done by the hand hoe, and in proportion as horse labor is cheaper than manual labor, it may enable the planter to meet a reduction of price, which inevitably must be the consequence of so many nations turning their attention to this important plant.

Though these are interesting considerations, the present object is the *rot*, and by comparing the economy of one vegetable with another, we may infer from certain coinciding appearances, what probabilities there are of averting the disease of the one, in the same manner as they are prevented in the other.

In no part of Europe, have the operations of agriculture been practised with more care than in Scotland; for in the face of a most changeable and stormy climate, in lands of ordinary quality, crops are raised surpassing in quality those met with in more favored climes. Preceding 1775 or 1785, the crops of wheat in that country were very much injured by the disease called "Smut"—there it was called "Black"—this disease made its appearance on the ear at the time the grain should have formed, and was attributed to various causes, the arguing about which has been ended by a process that keeps off the disease; a process both cheap and effectual, which shall now be submitted to the cultivators of cotton, with the earnest desire, that they may give it a fair trial and careful experiment.

This disease in the wheat assumed two appearances—in one, the ear was formed of grains, the bran or skin of which was perfect, but filled with a matter as black as stone coal soot—the other consisted of ears, the skin or bran of which burst, and instead of a white substance, a sooty matter came out during the operations of reaping and threshing, spoiling the good wheat; much of the former passed through the wind fan along with the wheat, and required to be got out by washing, which imposing the expense of kiln drying, and there was a loss sustained by the millers in what

passed in smut, in place of good wheat, which was a serious loss—on what is to the Lothians of Scotland, the same as cotton is to Carolina and Georgia.

The process (in 1790) was to put salt into common cold water, until it would dissolve no more—the rule with some farmers was to dissolve the salt in water until the brine became sufficiently strong to float an egg. Some farmers put the seed wheat in the brine, and skimmed off the light grains and put them aside—the wheat was then taken out on a sieve that had been put under it in the tub. After draining a short time it was laid on the barn floor, air-slacked lime was sifted over it, and the grain immediately carried to the field and sown; attention was had to "pickling," as it was called, as more than would be sown on the same day; some ill consequence was said to result from pickling long before sowing, but it is not now recollect what this was. Some farmers prepared the brine as already stated, laid the dry wheat on the barn floor, and sprinkled brine over it, and turning the wheat backwards and forwards, until it was perfectly wet, then dried it with lime, as in the preceding case. Another process was to save a sufficient quantity of chamber ley; but this was done some weeks before it was to be used, so that it got into a state of fermentation, and emitted abundance of volatile alkali when used—the wheat was treated with this ley in one or other of the modes already stated, and dried with lime, as when the salt brine was employed; all these methods effectually prevented the smut: sometimes by way of experiment, a little spot would be sown with part of the wheat without pickling, and in seven cases out of ten the smut made its appearance: the pickling is now the common practice with all who sow wheat in that country.

In one case, the wheat grows to all appearance in a healthy state, until it arrives at the period of filling, then this blight shews itself. In the other, the cotton thrives up till it begins to bowl: there is certainly sufficient similarity in the periods at which the respective diseases appear, to justify an inference that there may also exist some in the remedy.

Along with these observations, the agriculturists have the best wishes of their friend,

A MANUFACTURER.

Oct. 26, 1818.

P. S. The experiments should not be confined to using the brine and ley pickles; employ diluted nitric, muriatic, and sulphuric acids; also, vinegar, solutions of pot ash, (common ley) &c. &c. Indeed, it would be prudent in Georgia and South Carolina to establish State farms and botanic gardens, where new plants and improved processes would be brought forward to supply the losses that will result from the exertions making to augment the cultivation of cotton in Brazil, Bengal, &c. &c.

Raising Potatoes.—An agricultural paper says, that if the eyes of potatoes are soaked in milk for three days before planting, they will produce finer and more mealy potatoes than they can grow in any other way, and more of them. Three years ago, a farmer of Pennsylvania, upon a bet, grew 620 bushels of potatoes off of one acre of land, by this simple process.—*Wheating Gazette*.

INDIAN CORN.
AN ESSAY ON INDIAN CORN
DELIVERED BY

PETER A. BROWNE, Esq. L. L. D.

Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in Lafayette College, Pa. Professor of Geology in the Cabinet of Natural Science in Montgomery county; member of the Geological Society of Pennsylvania; and corresponding member of the Cabinet of Natural Science of Chester county, Pennsylvania, read before the latter Society, April 22, 1837.

(Continued.)

What are the inferences to be fairly adduced from this body of concurring testimony? It must be recollect that it emanates from many persons of different habits and propensities, and belonging to different nations, civilized and savage; among whom there could have existed no connivance or collusion: it has been made public at different periods of time, and under various circumstances; and relates to different parts of a widely extended territory, and it is therefore not obnoxious to the objection of having been an ancient error originally fallen into by accident, and unintentionally adhered to and copied by subsequent writers. Standing as it does upon independent ground, each piece of testimony corroborates and strengthens the others; and the whole taken together, establishes in a way that defies refutation that the Indian corn claims this hemisphere for the place of its nativity. Many of the articles to which I have referred, representing the Indian corn to be a plant new in Europe, were published at a time when such an error could not have escaped detection. The discovery of a new world was the great lion or wonder of that day: the accounts given by travellers of an immense country which had been until that period not only unknown, but which many of the learned supposed did not, and could not exist;—of its singular inhabitants, and of its various animal and vegetable productions, was sought for and read with avidity by princes and subjects, by scholars and laymen, and altho' the Indian Corn was every where asserted to be a native of the Americas and to be unknown in the rest of the world, yet not a solitary individual was found to correct the error if it was one, or throw the slightest discredit on the assertion.—This task was reserved for more modern times, and will not again, I hope, find credence with any one who seeks only for the truth. As to the objection that no one has stated that he has seen the Indian Corn growing wild and spontaneously in America, I cannot perceive that there is much weight in it, especially as no one pretends to have seen it growing wild or spontaneously in any other part of the world. By the Indians it was doubtless found growing wild, but at the time that this country was visited by Europeans it was every where cultivated. I am informed by a gentleman residing in the state of Kentucky that there was some thirty or forty years since a tradition among the western Indians that the seeds of the plants they cultivated were presented by the Great Spirit: that on a certain occasion the Great Spirit had descended to this earth in the form of a beautiful squaw: that where she first touched the ground

with her feet there sprang up the Indian Corn; where she placed her right hand, grew the bean, and where she put her left hand pumpkins and squashes, and where she seated herself on the ground grew tobacco.

In the United States this plant has always gone by the name of Indian Corn, (except where *par excellence* it is designated by the name of 'Corn,'*) and there is no doubt but that this name was given to it by the earliest visitors, whom, history tells us, called this country "the West Indies."

Indian names for many preparations of Indian Corn have descended to us: 'samp' in the North, and 'hommony' in the South, are names for a dish of corn coarsely broken and boiled like rice.—"Sagameté," is the whole grain with the hull taken off and boiled in like manner. "Sack-a-tash," among the northern aborigines was the name of a dish composed of unripe corn and beans boiled together.

Is not the manner in which the Zea is described by the early botanical writers evidence that the Zea mays was then unknown, and that it has since been admitted into its class and order? The Stem is ranged under the *Culm*, which originally meant a hollow stem-like straw.

In describing the female flowers, the conical process upon which the seeds are set, is, (for want of an appropriate term, called a *spike*,) whereas a spike is an inflorescence, in which the flowers are sessile, (sitting down,) placed immediately on the main stem, without the foot-stalk, like the mullein. This description answers well enough for the male, but not at all for the female flowers of the Indian corn, which are not placed on the stem at all, but upon a conical process set upon the same.

The covering of this conical process and the seed had no terms among these early botanists by which it could be described. It was ranged under the part of "Calyx," or cup of the flower, but comes naturally under no definition of that I have ever seen in a botanical work.

In fact, so little are the classes and orders fitted for the reception of this plant, that one botanical writer (Mrs. Lincoln,) after arranging it under the 19th class *monoecia*, and order *Triandria*, mentions it again under the order *Dignia*; (the grasses).—"This plant," (she says p. 126,) "botanically called *Zea Mays*, although of the natural family of the grasses, having a culm-like stalk, and other distinguishing characteristics of grass like plants, is yet placed in the class *monoecia*."

5. What is the general opinion of the learned?

In the first volume of the *Encyclopedia of Geography*, by Murray, p. 175, is the following:

"In the west of Europe, maize has the same range of climate as the vine, but reaches further north, on the east side. In its native American soil, it forms the chief article of food, from the River La Plate to the Lakes of Canada, requiring a short but warm season of four months; it is well suited to the climate of the new world up to the lat. of 45°."

*In one of the Counties of Pennsylvania a man was indicted for stealing so many bushels of "Corn," and upon the exception being taken by Counsel that this was not a perfect description of Indian Corn, it was over-ruled by the Court.

In 1748, Montesquieu wrote his *Esprit des Lois*. In speaking of the soil of America, he says, "The cause of there being so many savage nations in America, is the fertility of the earth, which SPONTANEOUSLY produces many fruits capable of furnishing them nourishment. If the women cultivate a spot of land round their cabins, the MAIZE grows up presently."

One of the varieties of corn used in the United States still bears the name of the "King Philip Corn," from Philip, king of the Wampanoags, who in 1674 made war with the settlers of Massachusetts.—[See Adams' History of New England, p. 118.]

See also an essay of Col. Taylor of Virginia on Agriculture; the March number, of the *Cultivator*, edited by J. Buel, of Albany, New York; an essay of S. W. Pomeroy, of Brighton, Massachusetts, and published December 19, 1819, in the *Massachusetts Agricultural Repository*; Smith's History of Virginia; and Governor Drayton's View of the Carolinas; in all of which the Indian corn is considered as a native of America.

6. Are there any recent discoveries that will shed any light upon this subject? I have heard of some which I will briefly state. The Messieurs. Peales of Philadelphia, always anxious to enrich their museum, a few years since procured from Peru two very interesting collections of Inca mummies. These mummies, consisting of a man, a woman, and a child, were dug out of the earth in the desert of Atacama, in the valley of the same name, capital of the above province of South America. This place was a celebrated deposit of the dead bodies of the ancient Incas.

The Peruvians entertained the idea, that, after death, they were destined to cross the sea to the west, and hence, when they died in the neighboring mountains, their bodies were brought down into this valley to be interred. They also believed that they would require some of the good things of this life to support them on their journey to the "undiscovered country," they therefore enclosed with the bodies portions of provisions.

After the mummies in question were brought to Philadelphia, they were unwrapped, and inside of the envelope were found maté, (an herb) mixed with lime, several small bags of Indian corn meal, and one ear of Indian corn.*

Now we know, from history, that Pizarro, in order to facilitate the conversion of the natives, in 1555, forbade all interments in Arica, and from that period, this valley has remained a desert, we have therefore the positive proof that at least 382 years ago, (and how much longer we cannot tell,) Indian corn was the food of the Peruvians.

In the 2d part of first volume of the *Transactions of the Geological Society of Pennsylvania*, page 145, in a letter from J. C. Johnson, M. D. of Louisville, Kentucky, to R. Harlan, M. D. of Philadelphia, dated the 6th of July, wherein the writer says: "I send you by Mr. Frazer, the *SILIZED CORN*, of which I spoke when I last saw you. It is found in the alluvial bank of the Ohio river, about twenty-five miles below Wheeling, both above and below the mouth of Fish Creek, and extending up the creek some

*A cast of this ear is deposited in the Academy of Natural Science of Chester County.

"distance, and four or five miles on the Ohio; it may extend farther, but shows itself only that distance by the wasting of the river against the bank."

"The stratum is generally from eight to ten inches thick, and from five to six feet below the surface, and contains nothing but the corn grains closely impacted together with the black dust, which you perceive among the corn, has ever been found with the grains. The same stratum has been met with in places distant from this in digging below the surface. This is all that I could learn relative to this interesting and unaccountable deposition. Why or how did it get from the cob."

"It certainly must have been charred, or it would not have been thus preserved. It could not have been reduced to this black cinder, like the loaves of bread and grains of different kinds found at Pompeii; or rather it could not have resulted from a like cause. I do believe, that if all the corn raised on the Ohio, and all its tributaries, above this point was collected in one mass, it would not amount to one-tenth of this deposition."

If the article alluded to in the above letter is really Indian corn, whether in a fossilized or any other state, it having been found where described, is an unanswerable argument in favor of the position that has been assumed. The fact is that so much does it resemble grains of Indian corn, that there is scarcely an individual to whom it is presented who does not instantly pronounce that it is the *Zea maize*; and yet when we take into consideration the immense quantity that is said to be discovered, all belief in it seems to waver.—No idea can be formed of an ancient population of this continent dense enough to have cultivated and stored away such an inexhaustible harvest;—and against the supposition of its having been the spontaneous production of the earth, the large size of the grain is a powerful argument. There is no doubt but that the maize was a diminutive grain in its natural state. Dr. Darlington is of opinion that it did not much exceed in size the grains of wheat. The grains upon the ear found inside of the envelope of the Peruvian mummy, are quite small; and the corn raised even at the present day in Peru is far from being of a large grain.

If, for the sake of further enquiry, we were to admit that it was corn, it is not correct to call it fossilized corn, in the proper sense of that word, unless bearing the obvious and characteristic marks of vegetable organization, it has undergone one of the three following processes, viz. of *intromission* of the mineral matter at present composing it, into the interstices and vacuities of the original organized body, or, second, *substitution* of the present mineral matter into the spaces which have been produced by the partial removal of the original organic substance; or, third and lastly, by *impregnation* and *consolidation* of the chemically altered organic matter itself. Now it is obvious that in this corn (if corn it is,) there has been no *intromission* nor *substitution* of any mineral matter, but that a chemical change has taken place similar to that which transforms wood into jet; and if therefore it is correct to rank jet among fossils, this may properly enough be denominated fossilized corn.

II. Where is it now cultivated?

Indian Corn is now cultivated extensively not only in America, but throughout a great part of Asia and Africa, and also in several countries of the south of Europe, as in Spain and Italy; and in many of the Provinces of France, it is said to form almost exclusively the sustenance of the inhabitants. [Lieber's Enc. Am. tit. Maize.]

Arthur Young, in his travels through France and Spain, observes, that the regions of Maize exhibited plenty and affluence, compared with those where other crops are cultivated.

In speaking of this grain or gigantic grass, Johnson says, it is propagated in England as a curiosity. But it would appear from a pamphlet published in 1828,* by Mr. Cobbett, entitled a treatise on Cobbett's Corn, that he attempted to raise it in England, and in Reese's Cyclopedias, tit. Maize, an account is given of some experiments in raising this grain in Ireland by Richard Buckley. Other experiments are there also alluded to, made respectively by M. Duhamel and M. Amiena, but the place where they were made is not mentioned.

It is calculated† that in England there are about \$4,000,000 acres in oats and beans, and between 2 and 3,000,000 in barley. They raise about three hundred thousand cwt. of hops, and make about four millions of gallons of cider annually.

In Scotland, there are about five millions of acres under regular cultivation, of which not more than one million eight hundred thousand are under grain; of which, one hundred and forty thousand produce wheat. Oats is their staple, and the food of its rural population, which they raise on one million two hundred and sixty thousand acres. Barley occupies two hundred and eighty thousand acres, being raised principally for distillation.

In Ireland they raise wheat and barley, but their main objects are oats and potatoes, of the latter as the staple food of a considerable body of the people.

They raise annually about one million five hundred thousand pounds worth of flax.

(To be Continued.)

*I have not been able to get a sight of this pamphlet, but have a specimen of the corn.

†See the Encyclopedia of Geography, title Productive Industry.

WASHING SHEEP.

In order to have wool command a good price in the market, or be in the best state for manufacture in the family of the farmer, it is indispensable that it be well washed; and we have reason to believe that the process is but very imperfectly performed in proportion to its importance. In the first place, sheep are usually washed too early in the season. The weather should be warm, and the water should have time to be freed from its winter chill, before the washing of sheep is undertaken. Sheep now rarely lose their wool in the spring; a reason that once was the most successfully urged for early washing, and no loss from this cause rises from waiting. The health of the sheep, and the comfort of the washer, both demand that regard should be had to the tempera-

ture of the weather and the water, before the process is undertaken. Sufficient attention is not paid to tagging the sheep, or freeing them from hardened and accumulated dirt, before washing. Neglect here will always cause a serious loss, by injuring the quality as well as lessening the quantity fit for market.

There is great deficiency in another respect which should be corrected. Sheep are frequently washed, or rather wet, as if the process was one intended for a frolic, not for use. Only get them into the water, and in the opinion of many, the grand object is accomplished. Now sheep should be washed clean; if they are not, they may as well be let alone, and the time and trouble of wetting them saved. Soap should be used when necessary, and the whole business should be conducted with care and attention. No more should be penned at once than can be washed well and thoroughly within a reasonable time; to shut them up, and keep them eight or ten hours without food is a needless piece of cruelty.

It is the practice of many to drive their sheep some two or three miles to a lake or river for washing, but the practice is a bad one, and generally entirely needless. By driving them so far they frequently tire out, and always get more or less dust and dirt fastened to their wet wool.—There are but few farms, certainly but few neighborhoods, in which clear running brooks cannot be found, and with these, places for washing are easily made. A tub four or five feet in depth and as many in diameter, such as is frequently used by the farmer for holding rain water, a trough or spout large enough to convey a suitable quantity of water to the tub, and a pen for yarding the sheep, are all that is required; and these can in most cases be provided in a few hours. At such a tub two men can wash easily, without being seriously wet themselves, and with an entire command of the sheep at all times. Some prefer vats of a suitable depth; but the fact that vats are as expensive as tubs, that they can be used for nothing else, while tubs, when not wanted here, are always useful elsewhere; would seem to render tubs preferable. This is, however, of little consequence compared with the benefits of washing sheep at home; a system which, when once adopted by the farmer, will be rarely exchanged for the laborious one of driving abroad. This method of washing requires but little water; just enough to flow off freely, washing away the dirt and other impurities, either over a depressed part of the margin of the tub, or through a suitable sized opening near the bottom.

We are also convinced that a majority of our farmers shear their sheep too soon after washing. If sheep are washed as they should be to render the wool clean, much of the natural yolk or oil of the wool, a substance that contributes much to its smoothness and ease of working, is taken away. If sheared too soon after washing, the wool is destitute of this principle, and is apt to be harsh or tender, an evil that the greasing given by the manufacturer but imperfectly remedies. Sheep should be allowed to run several days after their wool is dry, always being careful to confine them to clean pastures, and the benefit of the delay will be felt not only in the superior softness and quality of the fleece, but in the greater weight and consequent profit of sale.—*Genesee Farmer.*

[From the Easton Gazette.]

CATTLE SHOW.

At a meeting of the Board of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held on the 1st of June, on motion of Gov. Stevens, it was unanimously Resolved,

That there be a cattle show and Fair at Easton, Talbot county, in the month of November, 1838; at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Crops, Stock, Implements and Domestic Manufactures.

By order of the Board,

T. TILGHMAN, Secretary.

June 24, 1837.

Editors throughout the state, friendly to the promotion of Agriculture, are requested to publish the above notice.

Extract of a letter to the Southern Agriculturist.

I have succeeded in raising, and keeping through the winter, as fine Irish potatoes as I ever saw in the northern States. And I have come to the conclusion, that no man in the southern States need spend a single dollar in the purchase of southern potatoes, except occasionally for seed. For even when they are most successfully produced, it is found best to exchange seed every two or three years.

The potato requires a moist, cool, loose soil.—The common practice in the south, is to plant in ridges: and we take no care to protect the plant from our scorching sun. The consequence is, that in hot dry weather, the plant is wilted, and cannot therefore properly perform its office, in preparing the matter to be deposited in the tubes below the soil. The consequence of this is, that in summer, we eat imperfect or diseased potatoes; and we fail to keep them in winter for the very same reason that we would fail in keeping an imperfect or diseased apple, or ear of corn.

I have attempted to avoid these consequences. Ridges are necessary in England and Ireland, (both moist climates,) for the purpose of drainage. Our climate being hot and dry, requires the opposite practice. I plant in trenches, 12 or 18 inches deep, according to soil; and put stable manure at the bottom, on which the potatoes are placed. The trenches are then filled with leaves, straw, and shucks, and these covered lightly with earth, taking care to leave the ground higher between the rows. When the potatoes are 6 or 8 inches high, the whole surface of the ground is carefully covered with leaves; leaving of course the tops of the stalks out. In this way, no heat of the summer wilts the leaves. They continue fresh and green. Blossoms are produced in profusion, followed by seed which comes to full maturity. The tubes are large, dry, and of fine flavor; and being dug after the vines are completely dead, (about the middle of August) are kept without trouble all winter, either in barrels or spread out on the cellar floor. My first attempt gave me a product at the rate of upwards of 300 bushels to the acre: and now, the last of February, I see no difference between them and the best northern potatoes, when brought upon the table.

Very respectfully,
JAMES CAMAK.

Athens, Ga. Feb. 27, 1837.

VINEGAR TREE—We have the molasses or sugar tree among us in the shape of the rock or sugar maple, which many of our farmers make use of to good advantage, and many more might, did they know how to improve the good things which Providence has supplied them with. In addition to this, we have, undoubtedly, a good vinegar tree, though we have never tried the experiment in order to ascertain the facts, and the time may now, perhaps, be past for doing it this year. While perusing the last number of Silliman's Journal of Science, we were struck by the following remark from Professor F. Emmet, while speaking of the properties of Formic acid: "Being lately very much struck with the odor peculiar to the red oak, I applied my lips closely to the transverse section of some fresh cut logs, and to my astonishment, sucked up with ease a pure and grateful vinegar, sharp to the taste, and so like the best specimens of the acetic acid, that distillation could not have improved its qualities. The tree was full grown and sound, and felled in the month of February, about the 6th, and the wood examined as soon as cut. The acetic acid existed more abundantly in the red portion next to the heart."

Now, it is well known that the sap in the red oak is abundant, perhaps as much so as in the maple. Would it not, if tapped at the time the maple is, yield a quantity of pure vinegar sufficiently large to supply a family for a considerable part, or for the whole year? We wish some one who has an opportunity would try the experiment, and let us know the result. The acetic acid is much used in the arts, and if it can be obtained in this simple way, of a good quality, it will be a discovery of considerable importance.—*Maine Farmer.*

A THING THAT OUGHT TO BE KNOWN—The beech-tree, observes the Southern Religious Telegraph, is said to be a non-conductor of lightning. So notorious is this fact, that the Indians, whenever the sky wears the appearance of a thunder-storm, leave their pursuits and take refuge under the nearest beech-tree. In Tennessee the people consider it a complete protection. Dr. Becton in a letter to Dr. Mitchell, states that the beech-tree is never known to be struck by atmospheric electricity, while other trees are often shattered into splinters. May not a knowledge of this fact afford protection to many when exposed? And if such are the qualities of this tree, may it not be made useful as a protection to our dwellings?

THE CROPS—The cold and backward spring had very much disheartened our planters; but we learn, that within some few days past, the corn crops have grown rapidly and are promising—Cotton begins to come out a little.

The wheat crops in the vicinity are said to be good—and some good crops have been reaped in the ten days of fine weather the reapers have had for that purpose.

Rye looks well, but we learn that oats are not so promising. It needed more rain while rooting.

Should the planters realize a large crop of cotton it may be difficult to determine what will be its effect. There is an unusually large quantity of the last year's crop in the hands of the planters. Should the present season be abundant, it is a very serious question to our merchants and farmers what course they should pursue. We ven-

ture to advise both to be cautious. The merchant should avoid laying in very large stocks, and the farmer should not be extravagant in his accounts, for this plain reason. Should cotton remain low in price, the planter cannot afford to spend much money, nor can the merchants make the collections upon which he relies to pay for his stock. Every thing enjoins upon us caution, great caution, economy, great economy.

These are at all times, especially now, important lessons. Let our people (who have been thus far prudent) become more provident and sparing both in contracts and expenditures.—*Milledgeville Journal.*

THE CULTIVATOR, OR HORSE HOE.

Every farmer should be furnished with this useful implement. In most cases it is far preferable to a horse harrow or plough, as it thoroughly loosens the soil, and leaves it light and even. It loosens the soil better than a harrow, and as it loosens the soil and width required between the rows, and leaves it sufficiently even, it is much better than a plough. As the Cultivator may be expanded or contracted according to the space between the rows, it can be used to advantage in cultivating corn, potatoes, cucumbers, ruta bags, &c. But very few Cultivators were used in this part of the country before last year. A dozen or two were sold here last season, and we have heard several farmers that have used them, speak of them in the highest terms. One observed that his workmen thought that the Cultivator did one half the work; another said that he would give thirty dollars for one rather than be without; and another said that he would purchase a cultivator every year rather than dispense with so valuable an implement. After a crop of early potatoes or peas is taken off, the ground may be loosened or ploughed with the Cultivator so as to prepare it for turnips. With only one good horse for a team, an acre may be prepared in about two hours.—When green sward is ploughed and the turf turned under smooth and even, the soil may be worked with the Cultivator without disturbing the turf which should remain at the bottom until it is sown down to grass, and this is the best method of culture, as the turf forms a rich vegetable mould, and renders the soil far more productive, and the soil at top becomes rich to be turned under in turn. Let every farmer, before hoeing, examine this implement, and he will be unwilling to do without it, as it will be as good to him as a good hand.—*Yankee (Me.) Farmer.*

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

SURE AND CHEAP WAY TO DESTROY RATS.

Mr. Tucker,—I was present a short time since, when one neighbor was complaining to another that the rats were very troublesome. The other said he had got rid of his rats without much trouble. Says he, "I buy a hundred small fish hooks for a shilling, and take a small pine stick and slightly fasten six or eight hooks to it—the points all one way—and put the stick in the rat's hole, so that when they run into the hole they will rub against the hooks—the hooks will catch into the skin, and with a little exertion they clear the hooks fast in the skin, and a few rats so hook-

ed will give warning to others, and they will soon all disappear. Try it, and you will not be disappointed.

RAWSON HARMON, Jr.
Wheatland, May 17, 1837.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE WEAVING OF SILK.

The New York Post states, that an artist who has just arrived from Spitalfields, in England, Mr. John Sholl, has shown the editors two beautiful specimens, executed by himself with machinery of which he is the inventor. One of them is a copy, in small, of West's celebrated picture of the Landing of Penn; the other of a painting representing the Judgment of Brutus, by a young artist who received the premium of the Society in England for the encouragement of the Fine Arts.—The execution of these copies, it is added, has all the precision of the most beautiful embroidery. It seems almost impossible that any apparatus for weaving should be capable of tracing such flexible and varied outlines, and shading them with such nicety.

Mr. Sholl, who is a member of the denomination of Friends, has come over with the view of seeing whether his skill can be turned to any account in this country. Our silk manufactures, yet in their infancy, but which have sprung up in the midst of causes that are likely to insure their prosperity, stand in need of the assistance of experienced artisans. Mr. Sholl, we learn, is not only an ingenious mechanician, but skilled in all the processes of the silk manufacture, and we have no doubt that he will find sufficient encouragement to induce him to remain among us.

American.

[From the Watertown Eagle and Standard.]

SUGAR FROM BEET.

We find in the Ogdensburg Republican of the 30th ult. a communication from Josh. T. Marshall, Esq., of Morristown, land agent, &c., on the culture of the sugar beet. With commendable liberality he has procured a quantity of seed for gratuitous distribution, with the view of exciting the attention of farmers and others to the culture of the beet, not only as furnishing sugar of the purest quality, but also as a source of revenue, and the preparation of the soil for other crops. Having himself witnessed the cultivation of the beet and the manufacture of sugar therefrom, in France, he is every way qualified to furnish the necessary information relative to these facts, and this he has kindly promised to do from time to time as the crop advances to maturity. We subjoin a few extracts from Mr. Marshall's communication, as best exhibiting the importance of the subject:

"The value of this article of husbandry is not confined to its use as the material of sugar. As a crop to alternate with grain it has no rival; and by a judicious use of it no land need lie fallow.

"The 'cakes,' or that part which is left after the juice is expressed, affords a valuable nutriment for horses and cattle. It is eaten by them with great relish.

"The mode of manufacturing the sugar from the juice of the beet is very simple. It is true that in describing the mode, learned men have used many hard words. But divested of technicalities and scientific terms, it is a matter of entire simplicity."

"The simplicity which is used in the manufacture of maple sugar may be advantageously used in this; and the manufacturing season is at another period of the year. There are some things in connection with the manufacturing process, which it is important should be known by those who purpose making the experiment. It will give me pleasure to furnish at a future time the details."

"It may be sown between the 1st and 10th of June. The land should be in good order; a soft sandy loam, if possible. It may be sown broadcast, or in drills.

"If the former, it should be harrowed in. The plants should be left from 12 to 18 inches apart. If they come up thicker than that, the surplus plants may be transplanted. No further directions are now necessary; they should be kept well hoed and free from weeds."

FARMERS' REPOSITORY,

PRATT STREET,

Between Charles & Hanover sts. Baltimore, Md.

During the last four years the Proprietor has erected two extensive Establishments for the manufacture of Agricultural Implements generally, including an extensive Iron Foundry, Trip Hammer, &c. With these facilities, and the most experienced workmen, (many of whom have been several years in his employ,) and the best materials, he flatters himself that he will continue to give general satisfaction to his customers, his object is to confine himself to useful implements, and to have them made in the best possible manner and on reasonable terms.

The following are some of the leading articles now on hand, viz. his own Patented Cylindrical Straw Cutters, of various sizes and prices—these machines have never been equalled by a similar machine in any part of the world.

Corn and Tobacco Cultivators

Superior Grain Cradles

Weldron Grain and Grass Scythes

Farwell's Patent Double Back Grass Scythes and Snares

Hay Forks and Rakes

Manure Forks, Shovels, &c.

English Corn Hoes

Superior American made

Casteel Hoes, with handles

Wheat FANS, of various sizes

Mattocks, Picka and Grubbing Hoes

Corn Shellers

Threshing Machines, with or without horse power

F. H. Smith's Patent Lime Spreaders

A great variety of Ploughs

of all sizes, with wrought

and cast iron Shares

Swingle Trees and Hames

Also, a great variety of

Plough Castings, con-

stantly on hand for sale

by the piece or ton. All

kinds of Machine Castings

made to order; repairs on

Ploughs and Machinery

done at short notice

Liberal discount made to

those who purchase to

sell again.

All kinds of Grass SEEDS and Seed Grain bought and sold by him, and particular attention paid to their quality.

Likewise constantly on hand a general assortment of Mr. D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS, raised by himself, and warranted genuine. All communications by mail, post paid, will receive prompt attention.

J. S. EASTMAN.

AMERICAN FARMER.

COMPLETE sets of this excellent periodical, consisting of 15 volumes each,

Also ROBERTS' SILK MANUAL, a work of general utility, comprising all the information necessary to be known in the culture of the Mulberry and growth of Silk.

The above works are offered for sale, at the office of the FARMER and GARDENER, Northeast corner of Baltimore and Charles streets, Baltimore, Md.

April 18, 1837.

VALUABLE CATTLE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned is authorized to sell the following valuable Cattle, the whole the get of YOUNG MALCOLM. Young Malcolm is represented to be the handsomest short horn in Maryland; he was got by TECUMSEH; he by MALCOLM, out of ZENOIA, both purchased of Col. JOHN HARE POWELL, by the late CHARLES CARROLL of CARROLLTON.

2 full blood Durham heifers, 2 years old, in calf by

Young Malcolm

I do do 1 year old

1 bull Calf, half Durham, half Devon, a perfect beauty,

13 months old

1 full blood Durham Heifer, 2 years old

1 7-8 Durham bull Calf, 3 months old

1 Bull Calf, half Durham, half Dutch, or Holstein, 3 months old.

1 full blood Durham bull Calf, 6 weeks old

1 3-4 Durham bull Calf, 2 weeks old.

Any gentleman wishing to procure a stock of this celebrated breed of animals, or of adding to his present herd, will have an excellent chance of doing so, by applying to

EDWARD P. ROBERTS,
Baltimore, Md.

P. S. All letters of inquiry must be post paid. j 13

A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale a farm situated in Prince George's County, Md. It contains 150 acres of good land, one-third of which is very heavily timbered. A large proportion of the cleared land is in meadow, well set in Timothy, the balance is all in clover, with the exception of 10 acres seeded in oats, clover and timothy. The enclosures are good. The improvements, a small dwelling, an excellent NEW BARN. The soil is adapted to the growth of all kinds of grass and grain, and is susceptible of permanent improvement as any land in the county. It is remarkably healthy and handsomely situated. Should the person desirous of purchasing, wish more land, the owner would have no objection to increase the quantity of wood or cleared land. The Baltimore and Washington rail road passes through the farm, it being situated within half a mile of the depot at Beltsville; thus offering great facilities of transportation, and the choice of two markets, advantages not often enjoyed. A CASH of 1 and 2 years will be given on two-thirds the amount of purchase money; CASH will be required for the other third; but should an eligible purchaser be obtained, the terms would be made to suit his convenience, as one great object of the owner, who has an estate adjoining, is to secure an enterprising agricultural neighbor.

Applications post paid to be addressed to

EDWARD P. ROBERTS,
Baltimore, Md.

A JACK FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell a JACK, at a price which any gentleman disposed to purchase would consider moderate. He is 44 inches high, and has proved himself a sure foal getter; his offspring being remarkable for their fine appearance, robust constitutions, and size. He was imported by Commodore Elliot, from Brazil, and is now about 14 years of age.

All applications for him must be post paid, addressed to

EDWARD P. ROBERTS,

Baltimore, Md.

A MARE AND COLT FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a brood Mare and Colt. The mare is now 8 years old, and has by her side a mare colt, dropped this spring. She is a large mare, blood bay, a fast trotter, and capable of going 1 mile 4 minutes, in a gig, with ease. The colt was sired by Young Tom, a first rate racker and trotter. The mare is sound, and would be a great acquisition to any gentleman wishing a brood mare.

Applications to be made to the editor of this paper.

May 30

PATENT HORSE SHOES.

Made of best refined Iron, and every shoe warranted—Any failing to render the most perfect satisfaction will be received back, and the money paid for the same refunded.

A constant supply for sale by

THOMAS JANVIER, Agent,

87 Smith's wharf.

P. S. Henry Burden of Troy, N. Y. has obtained letters patent from the government of France, granting him the exclusive privilege of manufacturing horse shoes by his newly invented machine.

Nov 22 3m

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Friday.		
	PER	FROM
	bushel.	TO
BRAINS, white field,	1 50	1 75
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100 lbs	9 00
COWS, yellow	bushel.	94 95
White,	"	90 91
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	
North Carolina,	"	
Upland,	"	10 12 1
Louisiana 20x21-Alabama	"	
FEATHERS,	pound.	50 52
FLASHED,	bushel.	1 37 1 50
FLOWER MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	
Do. do. baker's.	"	
SuperHow. st. in good de'd	"	8 75 9 00
" wagon price,	"	
CITY MILLS, super	"	8 25 8 75
" extra	"	8 50 9 00
SUSQUEHANNA,	"	9 00
Rye,	"	6 00
Kiln-dried Meal, in hds.	bhd.	
do. in bbls.	bbl.	
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	6 00 6 50
Timothy (bards of the north)	"	3 00 3 50
Ochard,	"	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 75
Horde, or red top,	"	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	12 00 15 00
HAY, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6 7
" water rotted,	"	8
HORSES, on the hoof,	100 lb.	6 50
Slaughtered,	"	
HORSES—first sort,	pound.	9
second,	"	7
refuse,	"	5
LIME,	bushel.	39 35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	8 50 4 00
OATS,	"	50 51
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	
Black eye,	"	1 12
Lady,	"	1 12
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	3 00
Ground,	barrel.	1 62
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	
RAGS,	pound.	3 4
RYE,	bushel.	87
Susquehannah,	"	none
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	2 50 3 00
" brown and red,	"	4 00 6 00
" fine red,	"	8 00 10 00
" wrappery, suitable	"	
for sugars,	"	10 00 20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00 10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00 12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00 15 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	
" ground leaf,	"	
VIRGINIA,	"	4 50 9 00
Rappahannock,	"	
Kentucky,	"	4 00 8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 50 1 80
Red, best	"	1 60 1 70
Maryland inferior	"	1 00 1 25
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	35
" in hds.	"	34
" wagon price,	"	36 30
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 25
To Wheeling,	"	1 50
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 to 60 30 32
Full Merino,	"	45 50 26 30
Three fourths Merino,	"	40 45 24 26
One half do.	"	36 40 22 24
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	33 36 20 22
Pulled,	"	36 38 24 26

A JENNET FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale a JENNET of good size and unexceptionable pedigree. She is 13 years old, and warranted sound. As her owner is desirous of selling her a bargain will be given in her. Applications made in writing must be post paid, to EDW. P. ROBERTS, Baltimore, Md.

ap 25

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM	TO
APPLES,	bushel.		
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	100 lbs	9 00	
Shoulders,	"	94 95	
Middlings,	"	90 91	
Assorted, country,	"		
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"		
Roll,	"	25	
CIDER,	bushel.		
CALVES, three to six weeks old	"	5 00	7 00
Cows, new milk,	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100 lbs.	2 06	2 12 1
CHOP RYE,	"	1 75	1 87 1
Eggs,	dozen.	18	
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	bushel.	7 50	
No. 2,	"	7 00	
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	2 87	
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	8 00	9 00
No. 3,	"	—	4 50
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,	dozen.	9	

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par
Branch at Baltimore,	do
Other Branches,	do
MARYLAND.	
Banks in Baltimore,	par
Hagerstown,	1/2
Frederick,	do
Westminster,	do
Winchester,	do
Lynchburg,	2 1/2
Petersburg,	do
Norfolk,	do
Danville,	do
Bank of the Valley,	2
Salisbury,	2 per ct. dis.
Cumberland,	3
Millington,	do
DISTRICT.	
Washington,	4
Ohio Banks, generally	6 7
Georgetown,	5
Banks, i.p.c.	
Alexandria,	
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia,	2 1/2
Chambersburg,	1
Gettysburg,	do
Pittsburg,	3 1/2
York,	3 1/2
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	4
Delaware [under \$5].	6
Do. [over 5].	2
Michigan Banks,	10
Canadian do.	15

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

HAVING procured the best machinist in Maryland, we are now ready to fill all orders entrusted to our care, for the following implements:—WHEAT FANS, STRAW CUTTERS and CORN SHELLERS, &c. all of which articles are made in superior style.—They also manufacture GRAIN CRADLES warranted superior to any ever manufactured in Baltimore for cost of cutting, and saving of grain, being peculiarly adapted to the economy of force and labor.—PLOUGHES of all descriptions neatly got up. The public are invited to call and judge for themselves; the subscribers being confident that all persons competent to discriminate between the relative value of implements of husbandry, will give the preference to theirs.

JOHN T. DURDING & CO.

Fronting Grant and Ellicot st.

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received his general supply of fresh Garden Seeds from the Messrs. Landreth's of Philadelphia—those for retailing bearing their label and warranted. The Messrs. Landreth grow the most of the seeds they vend, and theirs is the oldest and probably the most extensive establishment in this country, and their seeds have no rival as to quality. Orders from country dealers will be supplied at short notice. Catalogues furnished gratis.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

Feb. 14

LIME-SPREADER.

J. S. EASTMAN, PRATT-STREET,
Has now finished several of the above machines. The
price is fixed as follows:

For the machine complete, \$100
Do exclusive of the wheels, shafts and axle, 60
For applying the machinery to a common cart 45
For the machinery alone 45
Including the patent fee in each case. 45

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Grain and Grass SCYTHES of most approved stamp.
GRASS SNEATHES, with Scythes and Hangings complete;
GRAIN CRADLES, 4 to 8 fingers, with warning scythes attached; Dutch and American SICKLES;
SCYTHE STONES and STRICKLES, for whetting Scythes, BRAMBLE SCYTHES and HOOKS, for cutting briars and bushes; Mowers' and Cradlers' HAMMERS, Hay and Grain RAKES, Steel spring HAY FORKS.

And constantly kept for sale, PLOUGHES of various patterns, Cultivators for corn and tobacco, Wheat Fan, common and patent CORN SHELLERS, Cylindrical and common STRAW CUTTERS, Drills Machines for planting corn, beans, turnip seeds, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Garden and Field Tools, embracing most sorts used in garden nurseries, &c.

For sale by ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.
june 6 45

HAZELWOOD FEMALE ACADEMY,

FIVE MILES E. W. OF BALTIMORE.

This institution, situated a short distance from the village of Franklin, in a highly eligible and healthy location, will be re-opened for the reception of pupils, under the care and superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. THOMPSON, on Monday, the 13th of June.

In addition to the efficient aid already procured, in the various departments of Literature, Mr. and Mrs. T. can promise the patrons of the Institution, a regular series of LECTURES from the following eminent gentlemen, viz. On Moral Philosophy, Francis Waters, D. D. Natural Philosophy, J. H. Miller, M. D. & Professor Chemistry & Botany, Ed. Foreman, M. D. & Washington Medical College. Exact Sciences, Richard Cotter, A. M. Professor of Mathematics in Boisseau Academy. Polite Literature, S. W. Roszel, M. D., Principal of Boisseau Academy.

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TERMS.

The Scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of five months each.

Board and tuition in the English and Latin language, Mathematics, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, together with the advantages of all the Lectures, (per session) \$100
French, Spanish and Italian, (each) 10
Music, Vocal and Instrumental, 20
Drawing (with materials,) 12
Washing and Bedding (if required) 15
Stationery at store prices.

The tuition fee will be due, and payable to the Institution, within the first four weeks of each session.

Any further information in reference to the above institution, will be cheerfully given by Dr. ROSZEL, Boisseau Academy, St. Paul's street, or address Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Hazelwood Academy, near Baltimore.

June 10—13

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Notice of an intended Cattle Show and Fair on the Eastern Shore—do. of some fine young Cows—do. of the crops—of Sewing Silk in Virginia—Rot in cotton—a new method of raising Potatoes—continuation of professor Browne's essay on Indian corn—mode of washing sheep—notice of a Cattle Show to be held at Easton—Mr. Mackay's plan of raising potatoes—description of the Vinegar Tree—the beech-tree non-conductor of lightning—crops in Georgia—value of the Cultivator—sure method of destroying rats—improvement in the weaving of silk—best sugar—advertisements, prices current.